

Contribution to the knowledge of the Noctuidae from Spain. Observations and collecting trips from September 1986 till December 2001 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

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Samenvatting: Bijdrage tot de kennis van de Noctuidae van Spanje. Waarnemingen en verzamelreizen van september 1986 tot december 2001 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

Gedurende een periode van 16 jaar (herfst 1986 tot einde december 2001) werden Noctuidae verzameld, vooral in de provincie Alicante, maar ook in de provincies Gerona, Huesca, Zaragoza, Teruel, Cuenca, Madrid, Segovia, Valencia, Murcia en Granada. De gegevens van deze reizen werden gebundeld in dit artikel. 259 Noctuidae-soorten worden vermeld, waarvan veertien voor het eerst uit de provincie Alicante werden gemeld. Een lijst van de waargenomen soorten wordt opgenomen en de meest interessante soorten worden kort becommentarieerd.

Résumé: Contribution à la connaissance des noctuelles d'Espagne. Observations et expéditions entre septembre 1986 et décembre 2001 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

Entre septembre de 1986 et décembre de 2001, de nombreuses noctuelles ont été récoltées, spécialement dans la province d'Alicante, mais aussi dans les provinces de Gerona, Huesca, Zaragoza, Teruel, Cuenca, Madrid, Segovia, Valencia, Murcia et Granada. Les résultats de ces expéditions sont réunis dans l'article présent. 259 espèces de noctuelles sont mentionnées, dont beaucoup pour la première fois pour la province d'Alicante. Une liste des espèces observées est présentée et les espèces les plus intéressantes sont brièvement discutées.

Key words: Faunistics – Noctuidae – Spain.

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Short description of the most important sampling sites

Albarracín (Teruel): on the 3rd of September 1991, my wife and I drove for the first time to Albarracín in the Province of Teruel, a very nice place, approximately 200 km from the eastern coast of Spain. This locality belongs to the “Reserva Nacional de los Montes Universales”, a nature reserve situated between 1100 and 1200 m above sea level. The temperature is moderate because of the altitude and at night the temperature drops usually below 10°C, even in July. The place where we did most of our observations is called Valdevécar: a valley with multicoloured rocks and slopes with low-growing and herbaceous plants. Also much *Thymus* sp. and other Labiatae. Many shrubs, *Juniperus*, *Erica* and *Calluna*. It is a splendid place and especially in the morning, there are many insect-eating birds and everywhere hangs a smell of thyme. The only visitors are a local shepherd or other entomologists or mineralogists. On the 15th of July 1992, we met Michael Fibiger in Valdevécar and we made some observations together. Except for Jávea, we did most of our observations in this place.

Ayora (Valencia): Ayora is a small town, about 50 km to the south of Valencia and only 50 km as the crow flies from the Mediterranean coast. Between Ayora and Enguera, there is a hilly country, practically uninhabited. You can drive for 20 kilometres without seeing one house! Low-growing plants,

Juniperus and *Pinus*, small groves and woods with open clearings. Here, we collected some specimens of *Mythimna punctosa*.

Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid): another splendid area at an average altitude of 700 m in the centre of Spain. Departing from Chinchón, there is a small village: Belmonte de Tajo. Between this village and Villamanrique de Tajo, there is an extensive area of unpopulated sandy, semi-desert-like plains with low-growing and herbaceous plants and small groves. This is the only place, where we collected *Metopoceras albarracina!*

Bujaraloz (Zaragoza): semi-desert and dry plains with low-growing plants, belongs to the Monegros-plains. There are small lagoons and salt-lakes, usually with a specific microclimate. There are many kinds of singing-birds, particularly many skylark-species, hoopoes and magnificent colourful bee-eaters. In the months of May and June, the plains are full of flowers, especially poppys (*Papaver* sp.) and *Artemisia herba-alba*.

Fraga (Huesca): another very good locality at an altitude of 150 m. There are thermophilous hills with rocks and low-growing plants and shrubs, *Pinus* and everywhere grows *Artemisia herba-alba* and *Thymus serpyllum*. The temperature in the evening and at night stays remarkably constant and is usually around 18–20°C.

Jávea (Alicante): this locality is situated at the extreme eastern point of the Mediterranean coast. Some miles from the coast, there are dry and hot hilly slopes, rocky grasslands and Mediterranean forests with open clearings. Some urbanization is constructed in this area and my brother-in-law lives here and from this place on, most of the observations were done. Every evening, a small light trap (TL-blacklight of 6 Watt) was placed on a table until the following morning. We made also observations with a 125 Watt Hg lamp. To the east, one can see the sea and to the northwest there is a mountain of 800 m, the Mongo. The mountain and the slopes are a National Park. In Jávea, there are observations from the first day of January to the last day of December.

Monachil (Granada): on the Sierra Nevada in the surroundings of the Parador, which is situated at 2.550 m! Above the tree line and very cold at night. Because of the bad weather and the omnipresent Policía in this Natural Park-Area, we did only one observation with a small lighttrap: *Standfussiana dalmata* and *Hadena clara* were collected here. In the early morning, when I get the lighttrap, the temperature was below 0°C in July 1992!

San Ildefonso (Segovia): a hilly country at an altitude of 1200 m at the foot of the Sierra de Guadarrama in the centre of Spain. A very good climate because of the altitude. The nights, however, are cold and usually there is a cold wind from the Sierra de Guadarrama. Biotopes with low-growing and herbaceous plants with many rare moth species: *Hadena sancta*, *Cleonymia baetica*, *Amephana anarhinei* and many others.

Uña (Cuenca): an area with very little population, belonging to the "Reserva Nacional de la Serranía de Cuenca". At an altitude of 1200 m, there are steep canyon-like rocks with capricious forms and beautiful valleys. There are many cultures, nesting in the rocks. Between the canyons, there are basins with small

roads and a small river: the Río Júcar, which banks are luxuriant green and full of water plants and even shrubs and trees (*Populus* sp., *Salix* sp.). During the day it can be hot but at nightfall, the temperature drops usually under 10°C! A very good place for observations!

Vidrerres (Gerona): a small town in the northeast of Spain, only 10 km from the coast as the crow flies. Inward of the coast, there are Mediterranean forests with many *Quercus* sp. (*Quercus ilex*, *Quercus robur*), *Pinus* sp., *Arbutus unedo* and low-growing plants with many *Erica* and *Calluna* sp. and many species of bracken. The temperature at night is usually between 15 and 20°C.

Results and remarks

For systematics and nomenclature, I have followed Karsholt & Razowski (1996).

Oxicesta serratae Zerny, 1927: 1 in Uña (Cuenca) on 4.VII.1992, 1 in Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993 and 10 in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Moma alpium (Osbeck, 1778): 1 in Vidrerres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Acrionicta tridens ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Few specimens in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993. Regularly in Jávea (Alicante), especially in IX. Last seen in IX.1996.

Acrionicta psi (Linnaeus, 1758): Few specimens in Vidrerres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Acrionicta aceris (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 in Uña (Cuenca) on 4.VII.1992.

Acrionicta megacephala ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Regularly in Jávea (Alicante) during IX.1986 – IX.1995.

Acrionicta auricoma ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 8.IX.1991 and 1 in Vidrerres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Acrionicta euphorbiae ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 1 in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 2.VI.1993.

Acrionicta rumicis (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 12.X.1994.

Craniophora ligustri ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 3 in Vidrerres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Cryphia pallida (Bethune-Baker, 1894): Abundant in Jávea, Alicante each year in IX–X from 1986 till 2001 and also in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994.

Cryphia ravula (Hübner, [1813]): 2 in Puerto Lumbreras (Murcia) on 11.VII.1992 and 1 in IV.2001. Few specimens in Jávea (Alicante) in III–IV.

Cryphia vandalusiae (Duponchel, 1842): From time to time only in Jávea (Alicante): 2 in IX–X.1997, 1 in XI.2000, and 3 in IX.1999. Identification by J. L. Yela.

Cryphia gea (Schawerda, 1934): 2 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3.IX.1991 and 1.X.1994.

Cryphia domestica (Hufnagel, 1766): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3.IX.1991.

Cryphia muralis (Forster, 1771): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from VII–VIII.1990 to IX–X.2000.

Bryonicta pineti (Staudinger, 1859): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from II–III.1987 to IX–XII.2001. Also 1 in Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993 and in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994 in few numbers.

Raphia hybris (Hübner, [1813]): 5 in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993. Caterpillar as *Populus* sp.

Nodaria nodosalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IX.1986 to XII.2001. Also 1 in Lloret de Mar (Gerona) on 7.X.1994.

Herminia tarsicrinalis (Knoch, 1782): Few specimens in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Pechipogo plumigeralis (Hübner, 1825): 1 in Jávea (Alicante) in IV.1995.

Catocala elocata (Esper, 1787): 1 during the day, resting on a wall in Noguera (Teruel) on 4.IX.1991. Also 3 in Fraga (Huesca) on 27.IX.1994.

Catocala conjuncta (Esper, 1787): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3.IX.1991.

Catocala conversa (Esper, 1783): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–15.VII.1992.

Clytie illunaris (Hübner, 1793): 2 specimens in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993. Foodplant: *Tamarix gallica*.

Ophiusa tirhaca (Cramer, 1773): Regularly in Jávea (Alicante) from IX–X.1994 to IV.2000 and in practically all the months of the year.

Dysgonia algira (Linnaeus, 1767): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) and in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993. Also in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994.

Dysgonia torrida (Guenée, 1852): A very rare species for Spain, only along the Mediterranean coast. In 16 years, only one specimen in July 1990 in Jávea (Alicante). Caterpillars on *Rubus* sp., *Salix* sp., *Genista*, etc.

Prodotis stolidia (Fabricius, 1775): 2 in Fraga (Huesca), 1 on 5.VI.1993 and 1 on 27.IX.1994.

Drasteria cailino (Lefèbvre, 1827): 4 in Uña (Cuenca) on 4.VII.1992.

Lygephila craccae ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IX–XII.1987 to IX–X.2000 and also many in Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993 and 4.X.1994.

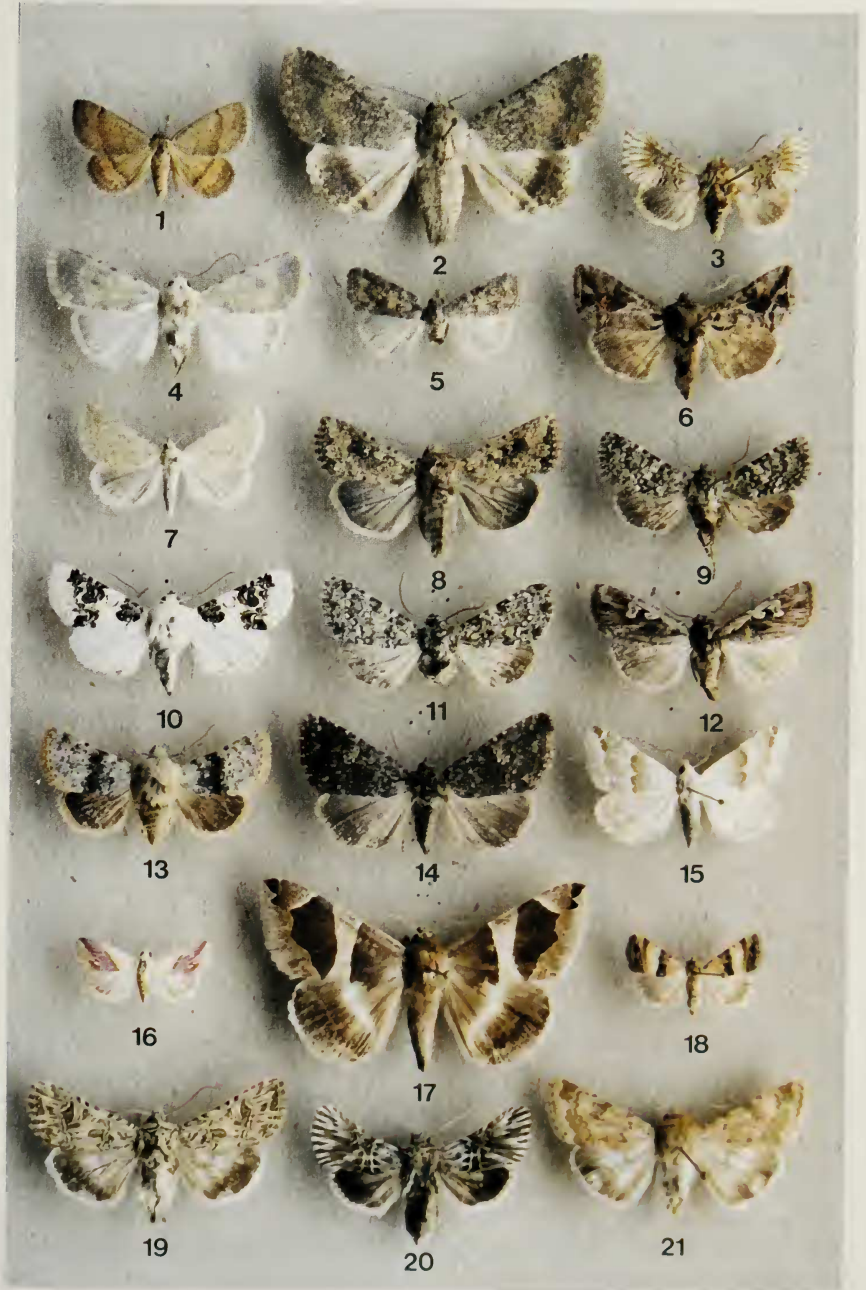
Autophila dilucida (Hübner, 1793): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 16.VII.1992.

Catephia alchymista ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 5 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Aedia leucomelas (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 in Jalon (Alicante) on 10.IX.1991. Regularly in Jávea (Alicante) in IV.1990, VII–VIII.1990 and IX–X.1992. 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 2.X.1994.

Legend of Plate 1: 1.– *Phytometra sanctiflorentis* 2.– *Pandesma robusta* 3.– *Amephana anarrhini* 4.– *Eremodrina ibeasi* 5.– *Cryphia vandalusiae* 6.– *Ctenoplusia accentifera* 7.– *Rhypagla lacernaria* 8.– *Mythimna languida* 9.– *Hadena orihuela* 10.– *Hadena laudeti* 11.– *Hadena exspectata* 12.– *Euxoa wagneri* 13.– *Metopoceras albarracina* 14.– *Hadjina wichti* 15.– *Eublemma amoena* 16.– *Eublemma cochylioides* 17.– *Dysgonia torrida* 18.– *Pseudozarba bipartita* 19.– *Discestra dianthi* 20.– *Omphalophana serrata* 21.– *Heliothis nubigera*.

Plate 1



Pandesma robusta (Walker, 1858): Only in Jávea (Alicante). New for Alicante. (Munoz & Tormo 1995). The first 2 in IX.1995. A subtropical species, especially known from the Canary Islands and Northern Africa. Caterpillars are feeding on *Acacia* sp. and *Prosopis*. For Europe, the moth is rarely observed. From 1996 until 2001: every year in a few numbers: already 30 specimens!

Tyta luctuosa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993, abundant.

Callistege mi (Clerck, 1759): A few specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993.

Euclidia glyphica (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 in Jávea (Alicante) in VI.1989.

Laspeyria flexula ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Hypena rostralis (Linnaeus, 1758): 3 in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994.

Hypena obsitalis (Hübner, [1813]): 2 in Jávea (Alicante) in XI–XII.1996.

Hypena lividalis (Hübner, 1796): 3 in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994. Regularly in Jávea (Alicante) in II–III.1996 and in XI–XII.1995.

Phytometra sanctiflorentis (Boisduval, 1834): 6 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4–5.VI.1993, 2 in Peñalba (Huesca) on 28.VI.1992, 2 in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 20.V.1993. Local and endemic in the Iberian Peninsula.

Phytometra viridaria (Clerck, 1759): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–16.VII.1992. In Jávea (Alicante) regularly from IV.1991 to IX.2000.

Raparna conicephala (Staudinger, 1870): Few specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.VI.1993. Some specimens in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993.

Parascotia nissenii (Turati, 1905): 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Zebeeba falsalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839): 1 in Gata (Alicante) on 2.IX.1991, 2 in Jávea (Alicante) in IV.1997 and in IV.1999.

Eutelia adularix (Hübner, [1813]): Several in Jalón (Alicante) on 10.IX.1991. Each year from 1986 to 2001 in Jávea (Alicante) in two generations in III–IV and in IX–X.

Macdunnoughia confusa (Stephens, 1850): Few specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 26.IX.1994. Some specimens in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993.

Autographa gamma (Linnaeus, 1758): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from I.1987 to XII.2001 and in Fraga (Huesca) on 26.IX.1994.

Thysanoplusia orichalcea (Fabricius, 1787): Single specimens in I–II, IV, XI–XII from 1986 to 2001 in Jávea (Alicante).

Thysanoplusia daubei (Boisduval, 1840): 1 in Fraga (Huesca) on: 4.X.1994. Regularly seen in small numbers in several generations from V to X in Jávea (Alicante) from IX.1987 to X–XII.2001. Larva on *Sonchus* sp., *Chondrilla* sp., *Chicorium*, etc.

Trichoplusia ni (Hübner, 1803): Few in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994. Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IV.1986 to XII.2001.

Ctenoplusia accentifera (Lefèbvre, 1827): Only two specimens in Jávea (Alicante): 1 in XI–XII.1994 and 1 in II–III.1995. Not mentioned from Alicante before (Munoz & Tormo 1995). This tropical and subtropical species is seen

rarely along the Mediterranean coast. Caterpillar on *Mentha* sp. and *Cichorium* sp.

Chrysodeixis chalcites (Esper, 1789) Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from 1986 to 2001 and in Lloret de Mar (Gerona) on 6.X.1994.

Emmelia trabealis (Scopoli, 1763): Abundant in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993.

Acontia lucida (Hufnagel, 1766): Few specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.VI.1993.

Pseudozarba bipartita (Herrich-Schäffer, 1850): Rare and local, especially along the southern Mediterranean coast: 2 in Gata (Alicante) on 2.IX.1991 and 1 in Jávea (Alicante): IX–X.1997. New for Alicante (Munoz & Tormo 1995).

Alvaradoia numerica (Boisduval, 1840): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 16.VII.1992. Also many in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993.

Coccidiphaga scitula Rambur, 1833: 1 in Jávea (Alicante): IX.1997. A cosmopolite subtropical species. The larva eats eggs of *Saissetia* sp. (Homoptera, Coccidae).

Odice arcuinna (Hübner, 1790): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) 15.VII.1992.

Odice jucunda (Hübner, [1813]): 4 in Gata (Alicante) on 2.IX.1991, 5 in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993, 3 in Fraga (Huesca) on 27.IX.1994, 3 in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 31.V.1993.

Eublemma candidana (Fabricius, 1794): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–15.VII.1992. Few specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.VI.1993.

Eublemma cochylioides (Guenée, 1852): 3 in Puerto Lumbreras (Murcia) on 11.VII.1992. In Jávea (Alicante): every year a few specimens from II.1993–XII.2001.

Eublemma ostrina (Hübner, 1808): 2 in Fraga (Huesca) on 26.IX.1994, 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 6.VI.1993. Regularly in a few specimens every year in Jávea (Alicante): from II.1989–X.2001.

Eublemma parva (Hübner, 1808): 2 in Puerto Lumbreras (Murcia) on 11.VII.1992. Regularly in a few specimens every year in Jávea (Alicante): from IV.1990–IX.2001.

Eublemma amoena (Hübner, 1803): 10 in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993. Larva on *Onopardum acanthium*.

Eublemma purpurina ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 3 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 4.IX.1991 (small specimens from the second generation) and 2 on 1.VII.1992. Also 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993. New for Alicante: 2 specimens in Jávea in IV.1996 and IV.2001. Although this is a Noctuid from the warmer parts of Europe, there are a few specimens captured in Finland (Skou 1991: 57).

Eublemma pura (Hübner, [1813]): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 15.VII.1992.

Glossodice polygramma (Duponchel, 1842): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) during 30.VI–1.VII.1992 and 14–16.VII.1992.

Rhypagla lacernaria (Hübner, [1813]): 10 in Albarracín (Teruel), 3 smaller specimens from the second generation on 4–6.IX.1991, and 7 from the first

generation on 30.VI–2.VII.1992. Few specimens in Fraga (Huesca) and in Zuera (Zaragoza). Local and in small numbers.

Metachrostis velox (Hübner, [1813]): 4 in Jávea (Alicante): 3 in IX–X.1997 and 1 in IX.2001. Only in Jávea.

Xanthodes albago (Fabricius, 1794): 5 in Jávea (Alicante): 1 in IX–X.1997. 2 in IX–X.1998, 1 in IX–X.1999, and 1 in XI.2000. Another subtropical species, sporadically and rarely seen along the southern Mediterranean coast. The larva lives on *Malva* sp.

Cucullia bubaceki Kitt, 1925: 1 in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993. 5 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4–5.VI.1993. Endemic to Central-Spain, a splendid species, typical for semidesert-like habitats and thermophilous hills: only seen in Bujaraloz and Fraga, where the foodplant is abundant: *Artemisia herba-alba*.

Cucullia santolinae Rambur, 1834: 7 in Jávea (Alicante) between XII.1994 and XII.2000: 6 in XII and 1 in IV.1999. A xerophilous species, always very sparse in the southern parts of its distribution area. There is certainly a "winter" brood as also mentioned by Ronkay (Ronkay & Ronkay 1994: 87). The caterpillars are living on *Artemisia arborea* and *Artemisia campestris* and on *Santolinae* sp.

Cucullia calendulae Treitschke, 1835: In Jávea (Alicante), a univoltine species, flying in the winter from IX–I. Abundant all the years.

Shargacucullia lychnitis (Rambur, 1833): Jávea (Alicante), 1 in IV.1999.

Shargacucullia erythrocephala (Wagner, 1914): 5 in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993. Identification by J. L. Yela.

Shargacucullia thapsiphaga (Treitschke, 1826): Vidreres (Gerona), 1 on 6.VI.1993. Identification by J. L. Yela.

Shargacucullia reisseri (Boursin, 1933) (det. J. L. Yela): Just one male in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Calophasia platyptera (Esper, 1790): Only in Jávea (Alicante), 1 in II–III.1994, 2 in IV.1996, 4 in IV.1998, 1 in IX.1999, and 1 in IV.2001.

Omphalophana serrata (Treitschke, 1835): Always rare and local, only collected in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid), 2 on 31.V.1993 and in Jávea (Alicante) in small numbers every year from III to V from 1990 to 2000. The larva feeds on the flowers and seeds of *Scabiosa* sp.

Lophoterges millieri (Staudinger, 1871): Only 1 specimen in Albarracín (Teruel) on 15.VII.1992.

Epimecia ustula (Freyer, 1835): 2 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel), 1 on 15.VII.1992 and 1 on 28.V.1993. Another specimen in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Cleonymia baetica (Rambur, 1837): 4 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–15.VII.1992 and 1 in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 2.VI.1993.

Cleonymia yvanii (Duponchel, 1833): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 26.V–4.VI.1993 and on 13–15.VII.1992. Also in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.VI.1993.

Amephana anarrhini (Duponchel, 1840): A rare species, inhabiting strongly insolated rocky places: only one specimen in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.VI.1992 and one specimen in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 2.VI.1993.

Amephana aurita (Fabricius, 1787): Each year in IV in small numbers in Jávea (Alicante) and 1 in Fraga (Huesca) on: 5.VI.1993.

Recoropha canteneri (Duponchel, 1833): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from II–III to IX–X and also abundant in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.VI.1993. Many in Lloret de Mar (Gerona) on 6.X.1994.

Metopoceras felicina (Donzel, 1844): 2 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.VI.1993, 2 in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid), 1 in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993 and in Jávea (Alicante): 1 in IV.2000 and 1 in IV.2001.

Metopoceras albarracina Hampson, 1918: A typical species for semi-arid habitats, endemic to Spain. Only in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid): 30 specimens from 28–31.V.1993. Larva polyphagous on herbaceous plants (Ronkay & Ronkay 1995: 117).

Allophytes alfaroi Agenjo, 1951: Endemic in the Iberian Peninsula. In Albarracín (Teruel) 3 specimens on 30.IX–3.X.1994 and in Jávea (Alicante) during IX–XII 1993–2001. New for Alicante (Tormo & Rietz 1998: 13).

Stilbia andalusiaca Staudinger, 1892: Only in Albarracín (Teruel) 3 specimens on 3.IX–6.IX.1991.

Stilbia philopalís Graslin, 1852: Abundant in Fraga (Huesca) on 28.IX.1994 and regularly in few numbers in Jávea (Alicante) during IX.1994–IX.2001.

Xylocampa areola (Esper, 1789): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from 1987 till 2001, especially in I–II and X–XI–XII during the winter (Ronkay, Yela & Hreblay 2001).

Pyrois effusa (Boisduval, 1828): Only in Jávea (Alicante), few specimens in IV.1990, 2 in XI–XII.1999 and 1 in IV.2000.

Diloba caeruleocephala (Linnaeus, 1758): Regularly in Jávea (Alicante) in IX–XI from 1990 – XII.2001.

Condica viscosa (Freyer, 1831): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in IV–V and especially in IX–XII each year. In Puerto Lumbreras (Murcia) on 11.VII.1992, many specimens.

Synthymia fixa (Fabricius, 1787): 1 in IV.1997 in Jávea (Alicante).

Heliothis viriplaca (Hufnagel, 1766): few specimens in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 28–31.V.1993. Abundant in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 2.VI.1993. Abundant in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993 and abundant in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993.

Heliothis peltigera ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Peñalba (Huesca) on 28.VI.1992: abundant and regularly in IV–V and in IX–XI each year in Jávea (Alicante).

Heliothis nubigera Herrich-Schäffer, 1851: Very rare, just one specimen in Jávea (Alicante). This is an eastern Mediterranean, subtropical species. New for the Province of Alicante and not mentioned in the Guide of Alicante (Munoz & Tormo 1995: 78).

Helicoverpa armigera (Hübner, [1808]): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IV–XII all the years and in Fraga (Huesca) on 28.IX.1994.

Periphanes delphinii (Linnaeus, 1758): just 3 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel): 1 on 30.VI.1992, 1 on 1.VII.1992 and 1 on 14.VII.1992.

Chazarria incarnata (Freyer, 1838): An Asiatico-mediterranean species. Only 3 specimens, one in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993, one in Uña (Cuenca) on 2.VII.1992 and one in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 2.VI.1993. Also in the eastern part of its range, it is rare everywhere (Poltavsky 2000: 131).

Elaphria venustula (Hübner, 1790): Abundant in Vidreres, Gerona and in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 6–8.VI.1993.

Caradrina morpheus (Hufnagel, 1766): Only in Albarracín (Teruel) one specimen on 30.VI.1992.

Platyperigea aspersa (Rambur, 1834): Only in Albarracín (Teruel) 13–14.VII.1992, abundant here.

Platyperigea kadenii (Freyer, 1836): One specimen in IV.1999 and one in IV.2000 in Jávea (Alicante). New for the Province of Alicante and not mentioned in the last "Suplemento Revista Saturnia" from 1998.

Platyperigea proxima (Rambur, 1837): Just 1 in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Platyperigea germainii (Duponchel, 1835): Regularly in IX from 1997–2000 in few numbers in Jávea (Alicante).

Paradrina clavipalpis (Scopoli, 1763): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in II–IV and especially in IX–X for the whole period of observations. Abundant also in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 27–31.V.1993.

Paradrina noctivaga (Bellier, 1863): Regularly in Jávea (Alicante), univoltine in II–V for the whole period of observations. Also in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 27–31.V.1993. Few specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) on 26.V.1993 and in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Paradrina flavirena (Guenée, 1852): Two-brooded sister-species of *P. noctivaga*: abundant in Jávea (Alicante) during IV.1994, IV.1997 and especially in IX–X. Also in Albarracín (Teruel) on 26.V.1993 and abundant in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 27–31.V.1993.

Eremodrina ibeasi (Fernández, [1918]): Very rare in Spain, just one specimen in Jávea (Alicante) in IX 1998.

Eremodrina armeniaca (Boursin, 1936): 1 in Jávea (Alicante) in X.1994.

Hoplodrina ambigua ([Denis & Schiffmüller], 1775): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IV–XII for the whole period of observations. Also some specimens in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 27–31.V.1993.

Charanyca trigrammica (Hufnagel, 1766): 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Atypha pulmonaris (Esper, 1790): 1 in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993. Very rare in Spain in the Pirineos and in the Cordillera Cantábrica. (Calle 1982: 136).

Spodoptera exigua (Hübner, [1808]): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IV–XII. Also in Vidreres (Gerona) on 7.VI.1993.

Spodoptera cilium (Guenée, 1852): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IV–XII.

Spodoptera littoralis (Boisduval, 1833): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) especially in IX–XII.

Sesamia nonagrioides (Lefèbvre, 1827): In Jávea (Alicante) in IV.1997 and in IX.1996 in a few specimens. Also abundant in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994.

Hadjina wichti (Hirschke, 1904): Endemic in Spain and one of the rarest species of Noctuidae in Europe! Calle (1982: 140) writes: "Con gran rareza". Hirschke described in 1904 a new Spanish species, that was captured by Wicht in Algezares (Murcia). There are only a few observations of this species, e. g. in 1978: F. Bolland at Rincon de Loix (Alicante), and there are only few references about this species (Agenjo 1983) but everywhere is mentioned that the moth is flying in one generation from III to V. By making nearly daily observations over all the months of the year and this for many years, we could take a few specimens also in IX. This means that there is a second generation too, at least a partial one (De Vrieze 1996: 152). Only in Jávea (Alicante).

Proxenus hospes (Freyer, 1831): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IV–XII during the whole period of observations.

Rusina ferruginea (Esper, 1785): Few specimens in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993.

Polyphaenis sericata (Esper, 1787): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 16.VII.1992.

Polyphaenis xanthochloris Boisduval, 1840: Always very local, 2 in Ayora (Valencia) on 8.IX.1991 and 3 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 4–6.IX.1991.

Thalophila vitalba (Freyer, 1834): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 4–6.IX.1991, and 1 in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994.

Euplexia luciparia (Linnaeus, 1758): Many in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993.

Phlogophora meticulosa (Linnaeus, 1758): Some specimens in Jávea (Alicante) in IV.1994.

Chloantha hyperici ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Jávea (Alicante), abundant in II–V and in IX–X every year.

Callopietria juvenina (Stoll, 1782): Just in Vidreres (Gerona) 3 specimens on 6–7.VI.1993.

Methorasa latreillei (Duponchel, 1827): 2 in Jávea (Alicante) in IX–X.1993 and 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 15.VII.1992.

Pseudenargia ulicis (Staudinger, 1859): Always local and rare. Only seen in Fraga (Huesca) on 27–28.IX.1994 and 4.X.1994, and in Albarracín (Teruel) during 30.IX–2.X.1994. Short flying period: from the end of IX until mid-X. Caterpillar on various low-growing plants.

Apamea monoglypha (Hufnagel, 1766): Abundant in Uña (Cuenca) on 2–5.VII.1992.

Apamea arabs (Oberthür, 1881): Just 1 in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993 and 1 in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 1.VI.1993.

Apamea anceps ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.VI.1992 and 1 in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993.

Apamea alpigena (Boisduval, 1837): Rare in Albarracín (Teruel) 2 specimens on 30.VI.1992 and 1 on 26.V.1993, furthermore 1 in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Oligia versicolor (Borkhausen, 1792): 1 in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993.

Mesapamea secalis (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 in Jávea (Alicante) in IX.2000.

Eremobia ochroleuca ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Just 1 in Peñalba (Huesca) on 28.VI.1992.

Luperina testacea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Some specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) on 4.IX.1991 and 2 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994.

Luperina nickerlii (Freyer, 1845): 2 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994.

Rhizodra lutosa (Hübner, 1803): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3.X.1994.

Gortyna xanthenes (Germar, 1842): From IX.1997–IX.2001: few specimens in Jávea (Alicante).

Oria musculosa (Hübner, [1808]): Just 1 in Uña (Cuenca) on 4.VII.1992.

Discestra trifolii (Hufnagel, 1766): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from IV–XII during the whole period of observations. Also in Zuera (Zaragoza) 22.V.1993 and in Fraga (Huesca) on 28.IX.1994 and on 4.X.1994.

Discestra pugnax (Hübner, 1824): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) 13.VII.1992. Regularly in Jávea (Alicante) 2 in II–III.1993 and a few specimens in IX–XII.

Discestra dianthi (Tauscher, 1809): This Noctuid is only known in Spain from the Northeast and captured only in Peñalba (Huesca) 2 on 28.VI.1992 and 2 in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993. It is also known in other subspecies in Morocco, Asia, and in Central-Europe: Slovakia, Austria, Russia, Hungary and South-Ukraine, but always very local. The larva feeds on *Aster trifolium*, *Lactuca* sp., *Polygonum* sp. and *Taraxacum* sp. (Nowacki 1998: 35).

Discestra sodae (Rambur, 1829): Many in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) 21.V.1993. Some specimens in Zuera (Zaragoza) 23.V.1993 and some specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 28.IX.1994. Identification by J. L. Yela.

Discestra sociabilis (Graslin, 1850): Many specimens in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) 21.V.1993. Many in Zuera (Zaragoza) 23.V.1993 and many in Fraga (Huesca) 4–5.VI.1993, 28.IX.1994 and 4.X.1994. Identification by J. L. Yela.

Anarta myrtilli (Linnaeus, 1761): Just 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) 6.VI.1993.

Lacanobia w-latinum (Hufnagel, 1766): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.VI.1992. Abundant in Uña (Cuenca) on 4.VII.1992.

Lacanobia contigua ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 2 in Uña (Cuenca) on 4.VII.1992.

Hada plebeja (Linnaeus, 1761): Only 2 in Capilleira (Granada) on 8.VII.1992.

Aetheria dysodea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Regularly in IV–V and in VIII–X in Jávea (Alicante), also in few numbers in Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993.

Aetheria weissi (Draudt, 1934): Abundant in Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993. Also many in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993 and in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 1.VI.1993.

Hadena bicurris (Hufnagel, 1766): 1 in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993 and regularly in Jávea (Alicante) in IV–V and in IX–X.

Hadena andalusica (Staudinger, 1859): Abundant in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993 and also abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13.VII.1992.

Hadena compta ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Few specimens in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Hadena confusa (Hufnagel, 1766): Abundant in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993. Also, every year in many specimens in Jávea (Alicante) in IV–V.

Hadena magnolii (Boisduval, 1829): Many in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13.VII.1992.

Hadena filigrana (Esper, 1788): Just one in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.VI.1992.

Hadena clara (Staudinger, 1901): 1 in Monachil (Granada) on 10.VII.1992.

Hadena expectata Hacker, 1996: 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13.VII.1992. A xero-montane species endemic in Central Spain, formerly considered a ssp. of *H. vulcanica* (Turati, 1907), but recently given specific rank (Yela 2002). In Albarracín it is a rather scarce noctuid. Identification by J. L. Yela.

Hadena orihuela Hacker, 1996: Just 1 specimen in Uña (Cuenca) on 3.VII.1992. Externally, quite indistinguishable from the relatively common *Hadena wehrlii* (Draudt, 1934), but slightly larger and with longer ovipositor. Identification by J. L. Yela.

Hadena perplexa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 1 in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 28.V.1993. 2 in Jávea (Alicante): 1 in IV.1996 and 1 in IV.2001.

Hadena sancta (Staudinger, 1859): Abundant in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 2.VI.1993. Also single specimens in Jávea (Alicante): 1 in IV.1996, 1 in IV.1999 and 1 in IV.1998. Very local, only in San Ildefonso (Segovia) and in Jávea (Alicante).

Hadena laudeti (Boisduval, 1840): Just one specimen on 5.VI.1993 in Fraga (Huesca). "Sumamente rara y escasa": extremely rare and seldom for Spain. (Calle 1982: 69). Also in the Alps, it is a rare moth (Forster & Wohlfahrt 1980: 82, Faquaet 1987).

Saragossa seeboldi Staudinger, 1900: Always local and rare. Only 2 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991, also 2 in Fraga (Huesca) on 27.IX.1994. The caterpillar feeds on various low-growing herbaceous plants.

Mythimna ferrago (Fabricius, 1787): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991.

Mythimna albipuncta ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Many in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993, also abundant in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Mythimna viellina (Hübner, [1808]): Very abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991, also abundant in Belmonte de Tajo (Madrid) on 28–31.V.1993. Many specimens in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 22.V.1993, many in Fraga (Huesca) on 5.VI.1993, some in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993.

Mythimna obsoleta (Hübner, 1803): Just 1 in San Martín del Río (Teruel) on 24.V.1993.

Mythimna zaeae (Duponchel, 1827): Only 2 specimens in Jávea (Alicante): 1 in IV.1994 and 1 on 12.IX.1991.

Mythimna putrescens (Hübner, 1824): Very abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991. Also very abundant in Jávea (Alicante), especially in IX–XII.

Mythimna punctosa (Treitschke, 1825): In Ayora (Valencia) 3 specimens on 6.IX.1991 and 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 2.X.1994, rare everywhere.

Mythimna languida (Walker, 1858): 1 in Jávea (Alicante) on 24.XI.2001. Together with another specimen, captured in Almuñecar (Granada) (leg. J. L. Yela) on 18.IX.2001, these are the first specimens from Spain (Yela & De Vrieze 2002).

Mythimna l-album (Linnaeus, 1767): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from II–XII in different generations. Also many in Albarracín (Teruel) in VII.1992 and few specimens in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 24.IX.1994.

*Mythimna umbriger*a (Saalmüller, 1891): Ethiopian species, very rare along the Mediterranean coast, just one specimen in Jávea (Alicante) in IV.1994.

Mythimna scirpi (Duponchel, 1836): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from II–X in different generations. Also many in Albarracín (Teruel) on 26.V.1993 and in San Ildefonso (Segovia) on 2.VI.1993.

Mythimna prominens (Walker, 1856): Rare along the Mediterranean coast in VIII–IX.1992. Only in Jávea (Alicante), 1 in VIII.1992, 3 in IX–X.1997, 1 in X.1999, and 2 in IX.2001.

Mythimna riparia (Rambur, 1829): Regularly in a few specimens in Jávea (Alicante) in IV–V.2000 and in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.VI.1993.

Mythimna loreyi (Duponchel, 1827): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from II–XII in several generations. Also many in Albarracín (Teruel) on 1.X.1994 and in Lloret de Mar (Gerona) on 6.IX.1994.

Mythimna unipuncta (Haworth, 1809): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from II–XII in several generations.

Panolis flammea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) from XII until II.

Orthosia cerasi (Fabricius, 1775): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in I–II.

Xanthia icteritia (Hufnagel, 1766): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) during 29.IX–3.X.1994.

Xanthia austauti Oberthür, 1881: The moth is a sister-species of *Xanthia gilvago* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (Ronkay, Yela & Hreblay 2001: 66). We have collected four specimens in Jávea (Alicante): 2 in IX.2000 and 2 in IX.2001. The species is not mentioned in the last Catalogue of Alicante (Tormo & Rietz 1998: 13).

Xanthia ocellaris (Borkhausen, 1792): 4 in Albarracín (Teruel) during 29.IX–3.X.1994. 1 in Jávea (Alicante) in XI.1997.

Agrochola lychnidis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in IX–XI each year.

Spudaea ruticilla (Esper, 1791): Regularly in a few numbers: 1 specimen in II–III.1994, 4 specimens in II–III.1997, and 4 specimens in II–III.1999.

Omphaloscelis lunosa (Haworth, 1809): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) during 29.IX–3.X.1994.

Lithophane leautieri (Boisduval, 1829) Always rare in Spain (Calle 1982: 90). New for Alicante (Tormo 1997: 13). In Jávea, however, the moth is regularly seen most in XII and in I in a few numbers, but in XI–XII 2000: 35 specimens!

Xylena exsoleta (Linnaeus, 1758): Only in Jávea (Alicante). In the northern and central European countries, the moth appears in IX and after hibernation in III–IV (Skinner 1984: 112). We collected in 16 years 8 specimens, but all the moths were captured in XI–XII. 1 male on 24.XI.2001 and 2 females and 7 other males, all in XII.

Dryobota labecula (Esper, 1788): Single specimens in XII in 1990, 1993, 1994 and 1 I.1993, only in Jávea (Alicante).

Dryobotodes monochroma (Esper, 1790): Sporadic in Jávea (Alicante) and new for this province (Tormo & Rietz 1998: 13); 2 in IX–X.1998. Also 1 in Ayora (Valencia) on 6.IX.1991 and 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991.

Dryobotodes roboris (Boisduval, 1828): Just 1 in Jávea (Alicante) in X.2000.

Ammopolia witzenmannii (Standfuss, 1890): Very abundant during X–XII each year in Jávea (Alicante).

Trigonophora flammea (Esper, 1785): Very abundant during X–XII each year in Jávea (Alicante).

Trigonophora crassicornis (Oberthür, 1918): Very abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) during 29.IX–3.X.1994.

Trigonophora jodea (Herrich-Schäffer, 1850): Very abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) during 29.IX–3.X.1994.

Trigonophora haasi Staudinger, 1892: Very local, only in Albarracín (Teruel) in a few specimens during 29.IX–3.X.1994. Known from the Iberian Peninsula and from southern France.

Aporophyla nigra (Haworth, 1809): Very abundant during X–XII each year in Jávea (Alicante). Also 1 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994.

Aporophyla canescens (Duponchel, 1826): 1 specimen in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.IX.1994. Abundant during X–XII each year in Jávea (Alicante).

Dasypolia templi (Thunberg, 1792): In Spain, only known from Burgos (Calle 1982: 88). I captured one specimen in Albarracín (Teruel) on 2.X.1994. New for this part of Spain.

Polymixis lichenea (Hübner, [1813]): Only in Albarracín (Teruel), 8 specimens during 29.IX–3.X.1994.

Polymixis xanthomista (Hübner, 1819): Only in Albarracín (Teruel), 3 specimens during 29.IX–3.X.1994.

Polymixis argillaceago (Hübner, 1822): Many in Albarracín (Teruel) during 29.IX–3.X.1994.

Polymixis flavicincta ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Very abundant during X–XI each year in Jávea (Alicante).

Polymixis dubia (Duponchel, 1836): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) during 3–5.IX.1991 and 29.IX–3.X.1994. Also abundant in Fraga (Huesca) on 26.IX.1994.

Mniotype spinosa (Chrétien, 1910): Very abundant during IX–XII each year in Jávea (Alicante). Also abundant in Lloret de Mar (Gerona) on 6.X.1994.

Episema grueneri (Boisduval, 1837): 5 in Albarracín (Teruel) during 29.IX–3.X.1994 and 6 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994. One single specimen in Jávea (Alicante) in IX.2001.

Leucochaena oditis (Hübner, 1822): Abundant in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994 and on 26–27.IX.1994. Only one specimen in Albarracín (Teruel) on 1.X.1994.

Axylia putris (Linnaeus, 1761): Just 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 6–7.VI.1993.

Ochropleura flammatra ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Always in few specimens: 1 in Cazorla (Jaén), 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 15.VII.1992, 3 in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993 and 2 in Zuera (Zaragoza) on 23.V.1993.

Ochropleura plecta (Linnaeus, 1761): Few specimens in Jávea (Alicante) in IX.

Ochropleura leucogaster (Freyer, 1831): Some specimens in Jávea (Alicante): 3 during II–III and 4 during X–XI.

Noctua pronuba (Linnaeus, 1758): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) every year from I–XII.

Noctua orbona (Hufnagel, 1766): 5 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–16.VII.1992, 2 in Bujaraloz (Zaragoza) on 21.V.1993, and 2 in Uña (Cuenca) on 2–4.VII.1992.

Noctua comes Hübner, [1813]: Many in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–16.VII.1992, abundant in Jávea (Alicante). Single-brooded, but the adults aestivate and fly again in autumn.

Noctua fimbriata (Schreber, 1759): Only 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 6–7.VI.1993.

Noctua janthina ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Some specimens in Puerto Lumbreras (Murcia) on 11.VII.1992.

Noctua janthe (Borkhausen, 1792): 1 in Vidreres (Gerona) on 6–7.VI.1993.

Noctua interjecta Hübner, 1803: some in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–16.VII.1992.

Epilecta linogrisea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): One in Albarracín (Teruel) on 14.VII.1992.

Lycophotia erythrina (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852): Only 5 specimens in Vidreres (Gerona) on 6–7.VI.1993 and 2 in Santa Coloma de Farners (Gerona) on 8.VI.1993.

Chersotis multangula (Hübner, 1803): Only 3 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) on 13–16.VII.1992.

Chersotis margaritacea (Villers, 1789): Abundant in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991.

Standfussiana dalmata (Staudinger, 1901): In the Sierra Nevada at 2500 m, not rare. Everywhere else in Spain, it is always a rare and very local species: 2 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) on 15.VII.1992. The Spanish specimens belong to subspecies *occidentalis*. Unknown outside Europe (Fibiger 1990: 157).

- Paradiarsia glareosa* (Esper, 1788): Many in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991.
- Xestia c-nigrum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in several generations each year.
- Xestia castanea* (Esper, 1798): 2 in Lloret de Mar (Gerona) on 7.X.1994 and 3 in Cornellia del Terri (Gerona) on 25.IX.1994.
- Xestia xanthographa* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in IX–X and many in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991.
- Xestia kermesina* (Mabille, 1869): 7 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–6.IX.1991 and 5 specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 27.IX.1994 and 4.X.1994. Outside Europe, only known from Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya (Fibiger 1993: 178).
- Xestia agathina* (Duponchel, 1827): Many in Lloret de Mar (Gerona) on 7.X.1994 and each year in IX–X in Jávea (Alicante).
- Cerastis faceta* (Treitschke, 1835): Very abundant each year during IX–XII in Jávea (Alicante).
- Peridroma saucia* (Hübner, [1808]): Abundant in Jávea (Alicante), especially in II–III and in XI–XII.
- Euxoa cos* (Hübner, 1824): Only in Albarracín (Teruel), 6 specimens on 3–5.IX.1991.
- Euxoa wagneri* Corti, 1926: Only in some localities in the central area. Very rare, just one specimen in Albarracín (Teruel) on 4.IX.1991. Outside Europe, also in Morocco and Algeria.
- Euxoa mendelis* (Fernández, 1915): Endemic in the Iberian Peninsula. 5 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel). Larva feeding on *Centaurea calcitrapa* and *Eryngium campestre*.
- Euxoa temera* (Hübner, [1808]): Most of the specimens are collected in Fraga (Huesca) on 28.IX.1994 and on 4.X.1994. Also some in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–5.IX.1991 and 3.X.1994. Regularly in few numbers in Jávea (Alicante) during IX–X.
- Euxoa tritici* (Linnaeus, 1761): Just one specimen in Albarracín (Teruel) on 15.VII.1992.
- Euxoa obelisca* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): 2 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–5.IX.1991.
- Euxoa conspicua* (Hübner, 1824): Rare, just two specimens in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994.
- Dichagyris renigera* (Hübner, [1808]): 2 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.VI.1992 and 2 in Uña (Cuenca) on 2.VII.1992.
- Dichagyris constanti* (Millière, 1860): Rare and local, only 10 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) and one specimen in Fraga (Huesca). Larva feeding on various herbaceous plants.
- Yigoga forcipula* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Many specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) from 13–16.VII.1992 and 1 on 30.VI.1992. Also several specimens in Uña (Cuenca) on 2–4.VII.1992.

Cladocerotis optabilis (Boisduval, 1834): 6 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994. In Jávea (Alicante) during IX–X: 2 in 1999, 1 in 2000 and 4 in 2001.

Agrotis obesa (Boisduval, 1829): 5 specimens in Albarracín (Teruel) on 3–5.IX.1991. 5 in Fraga (Huesca) on 4.X.1994 and 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.IX.1994.

Agrotis lata Treitschke, 1835: Rare and only captured in Jávea (Alicante) on 1 IX.1993 and 10 during IX–X.2000. The larva is known to feed on grasses.

Agrotis crassa (Hübner, 1803): 1 in Albarracín (Teruel) on 4.IX.1991. Abundant in Ayora (Valencia) on 8.IX.1991.

Agrotis puta (Hübner, 1803): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante), especially during III–IV and IX–XI each year.

Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel, 1766): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in practically all the months of each year.

Agrotis trux (Hübner, 1824): Very abundant in Ayora (Valencia) on 8.IX.1991. Also abundant in Fraga (Huesca) on 28.IX.1994 and in Albarracín (Teruel) on 30.IX.1994.

Agrotis exclamatoris (Linnaeus, 1758): 2 in Capilleira (Granada) on 8.VII.1992. Many in Jávea (Alicante) especially in IV.

Agrotis segetum ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Very abundant in Jávea (Alicante) in practically all the months of each year.

Agrotis spinifera (Hübner, [1808]): Regularly in few numbers in Jávea (Alicante) especially during II–IV and IX–XI from 1994 until 2001.

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